BY THE EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER COMPANY

THE STAR is served by carriers to their subscribers in the City and District at TEN CENTS PER WEEK, OF FORTY-FOUR CENTS PER MONTH. Copies at the counter, Two CENTS. PRICE FOR MAILING: Three Months, One Dollar and Fifty Cents; Six Months, Three Dollars; One Year, Five Dollars, No papers are sent from the office longer than paid for. THE WEEKLY STAR - published on Friday norning-One Dollar-and-a-half a year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. This splendid flair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, justantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Barchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty purs' untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect liair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Bruggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, N. Y.

LIEBIG'S COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT secures great economy and convenience in housekeeping, and excellence in cooking. None genuine without the signature of Baron Liebig, the inventor, and of Dr. Max Von Pettenkofer, delegate J. MILHAC'S SONS, 181-T&Flm 183 Broadway, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALL'S OPERA HOUSE. GREAT SUCCESS.

The young and accomplished Actor, Mr. ROBERT McWADE, commencing THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week and Saturday afternoon, he will appear in his great impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE; or. THE DREAM OF TWENTY YEARS.

An entirely original version of Washington Irving's great legend. Supported by a splendid cast of characters, compessed of the principal artists of two companies. panies.

Liberal Prices.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 39 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box sheet now open at Ellis' music store, Pa. avenue. mhl tf MATTONAL THEATRE.

PAREMA ROSA GRAND ENGLISH CARL BOSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Directors. D. DE VIVO. Business Manager.

B. JACKSON, Stage Manager. Five Nights more and a MATINEE.
TUESDAY, March I,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Debut of the youthful, charming Prima Donna
Suprane, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London,
MISS ROSE HERSEE.
In her most admirable role of Ariline, in which
character she has achieved so great a success.
W. Castle, G. F. Hall (first appearance), E. Seguin,
M. De Solla, Mr. Kinross, Miss Fanny Stockton, &c.
Conductor, Mr. A. REIFF.
ON WEDNESDAY,
Mezart's master work, (first time in English,)
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
(Figaro Hochzeit.)

MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

(Figaro Hochzeit.)

MADAME PAREPA ROSA.

Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss F. Stockton.

Meers. Lawrence, Campbell, Seguin, Nordblom, Hall, Kinross, &c.

THURSDAY,

ONLY TIME OF MARTHA.

Seats for any nights for sale only at the Box Office of the Theatre, from 9 to 5 p. m., and in the evening.

Doors open at 7; overture at 8 o'clock. MATINEE ON SATURDAY. The Management have much plessure in announ-

cing an engagement with the distinguished Actress, Mrs. BOWERS, supported by Mr. McCOLLOM; consmencing Monday night. March 7. WALL'S OPERA HOUSE. Under the Management of Mr. JOHN T. FORD. COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 7TH.

THE CHAPMAN SISTERS. And the famous comedian. MR. C. B. BISHOP, LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAIN-

HOWARD DIVISION, No. 7, S. OF T., FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COR-NER 10TH AND G STREETS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2D, 1870.
Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at G. A. Whitaker & Co's., corner 7th and D streets, by members of the Division, and at the door.

MONDAY EVENING MARCH 7. 1870, HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO, THE MESSIAH. PAREPA ROSA TROUPE, PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

INCOLN HALL.

Mme. PAREPA ROSA, SOPRANO.

Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Contraito.

Mr. H. NORDBLOM, Tenor.

Mr. ALBERT LAWRENCE, Baritone.

Dr. J. P. CAULFIELD, Conductor.

CHORUS OF 100 VOICES.

Admission, \$1.70; Reserved Seats, \$2.

Sale of seats commence Friday morning at 9 o'clock, at the Ellis music store.

mhl-6t

WHITEHURST GALLERY. UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.
INDUCEMENTS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED
BY ANY EXHIBITION.
ONE-HALF THE GROSS PROCEEDS, RACH
EVENING, DISTRIBUTED IN CASH PRIZES,

EVENING. DISTRIBUTED IN CASH PRIZES, ON THE SPOT.

THE GRAND COMIC PANORAMA OF THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL. EVERY EVENING, at the WHITEHURST GALLERY, 467-9 Pa. avenue, bet. 42 and 6th streets, in addition to the magnificent bill of Mammoth Illuminated War Views. Classical Statuary, Copies of the Great Masters, Minor Comicals, &c., &c. The best and cheapest Exhibition of the kind in the United States. Eminently The PEOPLE'S PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

Open at 7% o'clock; commences at 8. Admission. 25 cts. E. One quarter of the gross proceeds, each evening, returned to the audience in one dollar prizes, in cash, and the other quarter in a grand capital prize, in cash; all drawn in a manner entirely satisfactory to the audience. The finest opportunity in the world to see an Exhibition worth ten times the admission fee, and at the same time, without any additional cost, to try one's lack.

TMM A HARDINGE. CMMA HARDINGE.

AMERICA, THE LAND OF THE FREE, AND AMERICA UNDER THE ANATHEMAS OF THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

EMMA HARDINGE, the ablest and most elo-MASONIC TEMPLE, Corner of Ninth and F streets. THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, At 8 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at Ellis', Metzerott's, and at Hood's jewelry store and at the door. fe 25-4t MARINI'S DANCING ACADEMY.

E street, between 9th and 10th sts.

Mr. MARINI respectfully announces that the last quarter of the season will commence on 9th the last quarter of the season will commence on 9th the last quarter of the season will commence on 9th the last quarter of the season will commence on 9th the last quarter of the season will commence on 9th the last quarter of the

200 OIL PAINTINGS! For sale and on Free Exhibition at BABLOW'S GALLERY OF FINE ABTS. A large number of MODERN PICTURES suitable for Holiday Presents will be found amongst them. No. 237 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, south side, over LAMB'S Looking Glass and Picture Frame Establishment.

BALLS, PARTIES, &c.

GRAND REORGANIZATION BALL OF THE FIRST WARD SOCIALS will be given at Prof. Russel's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, between 17th and 18th streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1st, 1870. Tickets \$1, admitting a Gent and Ladies.

FIRST GRAND LEVEE Ancient Contact of Good ODD FELLOWS' HALL, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The Executive Committee would inform their friends and the public that the most complete arrangements have been made to make this, our First Levee, a grand success, and would guarantee an evening's pleasure to all who favor us with their The entire membership will appear in Full Regalis.
Tickets, ONE DOLLAR, admitting Gentleman and
Ladies, can be had of the Committee, or any member
of the Order.

A. E. L. Keese, J. H. Hatch,
W. A. H. Bradley, P. L. Schriftgiesser,
J. M. Towers, Wm. Seward.

Master of Ceremonies, R. Brannan. fe 23-7

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO ALL IN WANT OF DRY GOODS.

White BED SPREADS, from \$1.50 to \$5.
1.660 yards of CHECK NAINSOOKS, real cheap.
TABLE LINEN, from \$5% to \$2 per yard.
BLANKETS at greatly reduced prices.
CRIB BLANKETS, all wool, \$1.50 pair.
All Linen FRINGED TOWELS, at 12%c.
Full line FLANNELS, cheap.
NAPKINS and DOYLIES, very cheap.
A beautiful line of SPRING DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS just received.
A large stock of HOSIERY at reduced prices.
Will sell COTTONS of all widths as cheap as they as they can be bought anywhere in the District.
Call and see.

EMORY BAXTER. fel6-tf [Rep.] 1920 Penneylvania avenue.

Wiening Star.



Vol. 35-No. 5,294.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

TWO CENTS.

EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip. INTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts from this

Arce to-day were \$589,675. THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AF.

FAIRS had a long session this morning and discussed Cuban affairs, but came to no conclu-

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE .- The Senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed a number of nominations, among them those of Gen. Max Weber to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New York, and T. J. Gardiner, Zack B. Brook and Wm. Martin to be Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia.

OPERA.-Probably English Opera never before drew as fashionable an audience as that of last night on the occasion of the first appearance of the Parepa-Rosa troupe. Audiences of this sort of distinction and dress-display are isually reserved for Italian Opera, and only then at its best. President Grant and members of his family were in one of the boxes, Mrs. Sprague and others of Washington's creamiest elite were in the other boxes, and the orchestra chairs, parquette, and dress circle were brilliant with notables in the world, of fashion, diplo-

macy, or politics. Parepa was very fine, and the last act of Mariana afforded her an opportunity to display the purity and great range of her voice in a way that fairly brought down the house. Her plumptudinous figure is greatly against her in sentimental parts, but her splendid voice carries her through. Mrs. Seguin, formerly charming Zelda Harrison, won steady applause all the way through. Castle, tenor, was also in excellent voice, and with his handsome face and spirited action made an excellent Don Cæsar. Campbell seemed out of voice, and was apparently

suffering from indisposition. Laurence was fair. The orchestra and chorus were considerably better than we have had lately, and altogether the opera went off in a way satisfactory both to the company treasury and to the audience.

We cannot close without censuring in the strongest terms the practice of filling up the ai-les with chairs, to give a few additional dollars in the way of receipts. The loss of life in case of fire or a sudden alarm would be frightful in a house packed in this way. There is a law against it, and the Superintendent of Police deserves severe censure for not carrying it out.

THE PUBLIC DEBT .- The following is a statement of the public debt issued from the Treasury Department to-day:

\$2,107,939,650 OC 59.555,900 Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity. 3,973,346 64 Debt Bearing no Interest. Demand and legal ten-Fractional currency..... 39,920,039 68 Certificates of gold de-440.442.557 5

Sinking fund, in U.S. coin interest bonds, and accrued interest 27.876.529 00 Other U.S. coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest

72,782,763 61 Debt. less amount in the Treasury.... Debt. less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo.... .. 2.438.328.477 17 2.444.813.288 9 Decrease of debt during the past

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869... 87.134.7-2 84 The statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, shows totals as follows: Amount outstanding, \$64,457,320. Interest accrued and not vet paid, \$637,541.20. Interest paid by the United States, \$6,881,664.96. Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., \$1,994,674.61. Balance of interest paid by United States, \$4,887,590.35.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING .- The marriage of W. Scott Smith, Esq., for several years past, the Washington correspondent for the New York Evening Post, Boston Traveller, and other leading evening papers, to Miss Annie M. Dubant, daughter of P. M. Dubant, Esq., took place at noon to-day, at the residence of the bride's father, corner of Sixth and I streets, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Boyle, of St. Peter's Church, who delivered a pleasant little address to the young couple.

The bride was elegantly attired in rich white satin. The skirt was plain with a long train. The surplice corsage was trimmed with quilings of satin, and deep point applique lace. A veil of white tulle and a beautiful wreath of orange blossoms, completed a toilette, exquisite in its simplicity, and exceedingly becoming to the beautiful wearer.

The groom wore a dress suit of plain black, with white silk vest and necktie, and white kid with white silk vest and necktie, and white kid gloves.

Miss Brady, of Washington, and Mr. C. E. Demarest, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were the first bridesmand and groomsman. Miss Smith, of Batavia, Ohio, sister of the groom, and Dr. J. O. Stanton, of Washington, were the second couple. The young ladies dresses were exactly alike, save in color, Miss Brady's being pink, and Miss Smith's green. The underskirts were of white tarleton, trimmed with arternate and graduated puffings and ruffles, put on with pipings of pink and green silk. The overskirts were of pink and green silk, leaf shaped, bouffes and looped at the side with sprays of roses and green vines. Delicate lace chemisettes with narrow bands of pink and green velvet run through the beading, filled up the corrages decolletes, which were made a la Marie Anteinette. The contrast of these exquisite shades of pink and green with the pure quisite shades of pink and green with the pure white of the brides dress was very beautiful. The groomsmen were attired in full dress suit As we have said, a very brilliant and distinguished company was in attendance, and the street in front of Mr. Dubant's handsome residence was filled with private carriages. Among those present were President Grant, Secretary

dence was filled with private carriages. Among those present were President Grant, Secretary Fish, Secretary Boutwell, Blaque Bey, the Turkish Minister; Senator Howe and Mrs. Howe; Senator Pomeroy and Mrs. Pomeroy, Judge Welker, of Ohio; Hon. Mr. Judd, of Illinois; Hon. Mr. Smith, of Ohio; B. B. French, Esq.; Thos. E. Lloyd, Esq.; Mrs. W. B. Shaw, Mrs. I. N. Burritt, Mrs. Buell, Mrs. P. M. Dubant, and many other ladies of prominence in fashionable circles; Messrs. L. A. Gobright, James R. Young, F. A. Richardson, W. W. Warden, G. W. Adams, W. P. Copeland, W. B. Shaw, I. N. Burritt, M. W. Barr, Gen. H. V. N. Boynton, C. S. Noyes, and others, of the press. Following upon the marriage ceremony the party gathered about the richly spread tables in the neighboring parlors, and the elegant festivities here afforded the usual occasion for the saying of all sorts of pleasant things in regard to the commendable and popular institution of matrimony, exemplified in this instance in the most attractive light.

Much admiration was given to the superbarray of bridal presents displayed in an adjoining room. There were forty or fifty of these, from all parts of the country, of every variety and of great richness and beauty. The value of many of them could not be estimated in dollars and cents, but the cost of the solid substantialities having a market rate could not be less than five or six thousand dollars. The marriage ceremeny took place at 12 m., and from 1 to 3 p. m. the reception was held. The "happy couple"—and in this case the hackneyed phrase we are sure is not misapplied—will leave Washington by the 5:40 train for a bridal tour north and west, and will carry with them the hearty good wishes of a very large circle of friends.

THE LOGS OF THE ONEIDA. PARTICULARS OF THE SAD AFFAIR.

Sunk by a Collision—Great Loss of Life—Names of Officers and Crow.

We, yesterday afternoon, published a brief secount of the sinking of the United States screw sleep-of-war Oneida, of the Chinese Squadron, and the loss of one hundred and twenty lives by the disaster. It appears by the cable dispatches that the collision occurred near Yokohama, Japan, between the Peninsula and Oriental steamship Bombay and the Oneida The latter sunk with all hands, numbering one hundred and twenty men. The Bombay was slightly injured. It is not stated that any of the officers or crew of the Oneida were saved.

It is stated at the Navy Department that the Bombay is a large mail steamship, and could easily sink the Oneida by striking her amidships The Oneida was considered one of the best The Oncida was considered one of the best sloops-of-war in the navy, and her commander one of the most experienced and reliable. She had been ordered to San Francisco, and it is the opinion of the naval officials that she had just left Yokohama for that place when she was run into by the British mail steamship on her way into the bay. Of course, this is but surmise. She may have been anchored in the bay, and struck during a fog or at night. If the Oneida was on her way home there were a number of officers on leave from the squadron who were doubtless on board of her. No names, as were doubtless on board of her. No names, as to who were lost or saved, have yet been re-

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON. The Secretary of the Navy has been visited by many sorrow-stricken triends of persons on the ill-fated steamer, anxiously inquiring tor further particulars of the disaster.

Mr. Tullock, Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, whose son was paymaster on for this District, whose son was paymaster on the Oneida, received a letter from him recently, dated Yokohama, Jan. 23d, announcing that his vessel would sail for home on the afternoon of the next day, and as the collision occurred on the 24th, filteen miles from Yokohama, it is presumed that it must have been in the night, which accounts for the loss of so many of her crew, the darkness preventing the boats of the Bombay from picking them up.

The Bombay is one of the heavy iron English mail steamers plying between Yokohama, Point de Galle, Ceylon, and Bombay, and being a powerful vessel, must have sunk the Oneida immediately upon colliding with her. being strong enough to run clear through her.

THE ONEIDA. The Oneida was built at New York about ten years ago, and is a third class screw steamer. carrying about 170 men, including her officers. She was repaired at New York early in 1867. and sailed from there for the Asiatic fleet about June in that year. It is impossible to tell who who was on board at the time of the accident besides her officers and crew, and as it is the custom when a vessel is coming home from a and men of the fleet whose times have expired, and who are entitled to come home. It is, therefore, highly probable that the Oneida had on board besides her officers and crew some sixty or seventy officers and seamen of other vessels en route to the United States, though the Iroquois sailed from the same fleet a short time since, and is now on her way home with a number of officers and is now on her way home with a number of officers and is now on her way home with a number of officers and the same state. since, and is now on her way home with a number of officers and seamen from the fleet. It is also probable that some of the officers of the Onelda who had not been out very long, were detached from her and put on other vessels prior to her sailing for home, and their places supplied with officers from other vessels, who had been longer on the station.

The last list of her officers and crew received at the Navy Department was dated Sept 30th

at the Navy Department was dated Sept. 30th, 1869, and is as follows: HER OFFICERS. The following is a corrected list of the officers of the Oneida, as it appears on the books of the Navy Department, corrected from the last Naval Register, among whom are several Washingtomans, and most of the others are well known here:—Commander Edward P. Williams; Lieutenant Commonders Wm. F. Stuart an Alonzo W. Muldaur; Susgeon James Luddards; Assistant Surgeon Edward Frothingham; Assistant Surgeon Edward Frothingham;
Passed Assistant Paymaster Thos. L. Tullock,
jr.; Masters Walter Sargent, John R. Pheland,
Isaac J. Yates, Charles F. Arnold; First Assistant Engineer in Charge N. D. Littig, of Baltimore; First Assistant Engineer Haviland
Barstow; Second Assistant Engineers John
Fornance, Charles W. C. Lenten; Ensign J. W.
Cowie; Carpenter J. D. Pinner, Captain's
Clerk Wm. W. Crownshield; Paymaster's Clerk
Wm. C. Thomas.

HER CREW. The following are the names of the crew, with place of nativity:-William Anderson, Sweden; Wallace W. Allen, New York; Hugh Barnes, Michael Boyle, John Boyle, Ireland; Anthony W. Botsfoue, Athens; Thos. Begley, Philadel-phia; Henry Bennett, Nova Scotia; Miles Blunt, New York; Chas. Brown, Ireland; Wm. Boyn-

W. Botsione, Athens; Thos. Beglev, Philadelphia; Henry Bennett, Nova Scotia; Miles Blunt, New York; Chas. Brown, Areland; Wm. Boynton. Maine; John Brown, Denmark; Wm. H. Bennett, Massachusetts; James H. Burd, Connecticut; Richard Boston, Philadelphia; Wm. Brittney, Maine; Jos. Beiss, Wm. H. Bustin, England; Benj'n Baptiste, New Orleans; Wm. Clarke, Rhode Island; James J. Clarke, New York; James Cannon, Scotlard; Patrick Cunningham, Dennis Cronan, Ireland; John B. Centar, New Jersey; Johr Cooper, James Carey, Ireland; John Cannon, New York; John Cliouk, China; Robert F. Dyer, Hugh Donnelly, Ireland; John Date, Isle of Man; William Farrell, Ireland; John Fox, England; Thomas Fallon, Ireland; Jas. Ferguson, Liverpool; A. L. Fox, China; Ed. Fitzpatrick, England; Jno. Green, Philadelphia; D. M. Gaskins, Virginia; Hy Garner, England; Jno. Hill, England; Frank Hayden, Washington; James Houston, Charlestown; Charles Henning, Prussia; James Hawkins, London; Wn. Henry, Scotland; Jas. Jourdan, Jno. E. Jerens, Ireland; Carl Jansen, Denmark; Jno. Jones, Ireland; Carl Jansen, Denmark; Jno. Jones, Ireland; Carl Jansen, Holland; Christian Jager, New York; Jos. Jeffries, Rob't W. Johnson, Philadelphia; Thomas Keating, Ireland, George Kuhn, Bavaria; Geo. W. Kauffman. Philadelphia; William C. King, Massachusetts; John Long, Philadelphia; Patrick Laralle, Ireland; George Laugman, England; Thomas G. Lvons, Ireland; Matthew Lynch, New Jersey; William C. Lewis, Philadelphia; S. C. Lines: Connecticut; A. L. Long, China; Jos. R. Long, Cleveland; A. Ling, A. Linn, China; Wm. Mahoney, Ireland; Wm. McCeall, Ireland; Cornelius Mawley, Brooklyn; Jeremiah Mahoney, Ireland; William McGrath, Michael Murry, New York; Patrick McGrade, Ireland; Cornelius Mawley, Brooklyn; Jeremiah Mahoney, Ireland; William McCoall, Ireland; Cornelius Mawley, Brooklyn; Jeremiah Mahoney, Ireland; Philip McDonald, Scotland; James McDonald, Ireland: A. Man, China; Albert Murphy, Nashville; Peter Noonan, Ireland; Christian Olsen, Denmark; Jas. O'Brien, England; A. L. ville; Peter Noonan, Ireland; Christian Olsen, Denmark; Jas. O'Brien, England; A. L. Ohn, Cnina; J. R. Price, New Jersey; Jno. Pettigrew, Ireland; Wm. Pomerov; Worcester; Robt. F. Peard, Mass.; Chas. Ragan, England; Wm. Rickart, New York; Wm. A. Roach, New York; Thos. Reddy, Ireland; Edward Reilly, Ireland; Jno. Rashby, New York; Albert Bugart, Holiand; Chas. Schoning, Germany; James Stanley, Ireland; Thos. Stevenson, Scotland; H. Sanders, Hamburg; Jno. Squires, St. John's; Patrick Shehan, Ireland; Jno. Shorter. Washing Sn; Thos. Stanton, England; Daniel A. Schull, Kentucky; Michael Shanahan, Ireland; Thos. Speers, England; Peter Smith, Antwerp; Daniel Sidey, Scotland; Jno. Sweeny, Ireland, Wm. Taylor.

Scotland; Feter Smith, Antwerp; Daniel Sidey, Scotland; Jno. Sweeny, Ireland, Wm. Taylor, Ireland; Jno. Thompson, Long Island; Wm. Tinker, Penn.; Edward Tate, England; Neh Tung, China; Dan. Townsend, Dover; Thos. Wholley, Ireland; Wm. White, Philadelphia; Thos. White, Maryland; Chas. Wren, England, Henry Weil, Penn.; Jno. Williams, Ireland.

Besides the above she had on board a guard of 13 marines.

The crew above named were probably all on board, as their terms of service had expired.

THE NEW ORLEANS PRIZE BOUNTY CASES .-This morning Judge Wylie in the District Court made decisions in the New Orleans cases-Admiral Farragut and others agt. ship Metropolis and others, and petition of Admiral Farragut and officers and men of West Gulf squadron for bounty money for destruction of rebel vessels in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip in 1862. Judge Wylie decided these cases under the act of 1864, which provides that the money shall be distributed among the officers the same as prize money, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and that under this act the Court was deprived of jurisdiction, and it could not obtain jurisdiction even by the consent of the Secretary of the Navy. The counsell asked that the entry of the order in the case be postponed in order that the petition may be amended (if they should so determine) and an appeal be taken to the Supreme Court.

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS. THE SINKING OF THE ONEIDA.

This Afternoon's Dispatches.

Fifty-six Lives Saved. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. LONDON, March 1.-Dispatches just received announce that fifty-six lives were saved at the sinking of the Oneida near Yokohama.

[Second Dispatch.] [Second Dispatch.]

London, March 1.—Later and more favorable dispatches have been received from the British authorities at Yokohama, in relation to the collision between the steamer Bombay and the United States corvette Oneida. The details, however, are still meagre. Fifty-six of the others and crew of the Oneida were subsequently picked up by the small boats of the Bombay, and it was thought that others, missing at last accounts, would ultimately prove to have escaped. The names of the saved or lost have not yet been received, nor is it known precisely how many persons were on board the ill-fated how many persons were on board the ill-fated vessel at the time of the calamity.

Indian Troubles in Montana.

Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. HELENA, M. T., Feb. 25.—Last Thursday a small party of intoxicated Spokan Indians came to a ranche twenty miles from town, and their demands for whisky being denied, they destroye most of the furniture about the premises and left. The three white men barriceded against the Indians, who returned in a short time, but were unable to enter the house, and stole twenty-five head of horses. The whites recaptured the horses the next day. The Indians threaten

Amending the West Virginia Consti-tution.

Telegraphed Exclusively to the Evening Star. WHEELING, W. VA., March 1.—The resolution amending the Constitution for enfranchising negroes and ex-rebels passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 18 to 4. It passed the House on Friday by a vote of 36 to 18. It has to pass the next Legislature, and be submitted to a popular vote in October of next year. Under it ex-rebels will vote in October, 1872.

Mardi Gras" Festivities in Paris-No Disturbanc Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star.

PARIS March 1.—Notwithstanding the announcement that Mardi Gras festivities would be suppressed by the police, at this hour (one o'clock) the "Fafax bour Gras" procession has just entered the court-yard of the Tuileries. Great crowds of people are gathered on the line of march, but no disturbances of any kind have

Mass Meeting of Shipbuilders and Owners.

BELFAST, Mr., March 1.—A mass meeting of ship builders and ship owners upon the Penob-scot hay and river, in favor of the bill to protect our na vigation interests, introduced into Congress by Mr. Lynch, will be held in this city on Thursday afternoon next. Dissatisfied with the Result of the

Race. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star-London, March 1 .- There is much indigns tion in the sporting circles at the result of the boat race yesterday between Sadler and Heath. It is supposed that the result was pre-arranged between the parties, for betting purposes.

The Chinese Embassy J. McLeary Brown to Succeed Mr. Burlingame. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. ST. PETERSBURG, March 1 .- It is reporte that J. McLeary Brown, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, will be appointed to the place made vacant by the decease of Burlin-

Silver Mines in Kentucky. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. Louisville, March 1 .- Silver mines of unpar alleled richness have been discovered in Gray-son county, Ky. The ore is found to contain a larger per centage of silver than any heretofore discovered. The mine is almost inexhaustible and will be developed in the spring,

Ladies in the Jury Box. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. LARAMIE CITY, WYOMING, March 1.—Among the jurers drawn for the March term of the Al bany county, Wyoming Court, were eleven ladies, some of them the wives of the most prominent citizens. The excitement caused by

this proceeding is immense. The Bank of Holland. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. AMSTERDAM, March 1 .- The Bank of Hollan to-day reduced its minimum rates of discoun

to 4 per cent. The opinion is general that other continental banks will follow the example. Defeat of the Southern Railroad Bill. Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. CINCINNATI, March 1.—The Southern Rail-road bill was defeated in the Kentucky Senate to-day by a vote of 22 to 13.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL APPAIRS this morning heard the argument of Gen. Slocum in favor of breaking up the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mr. Starkweather in favor of establishing a yard at New London. The committee finally requested these two gentlemen to draw up a bill embodying their views, which they will do at once, and there is every reason to believe that the committee will report a bill in favor of establishing a yard at New London.

JUDGESHIPS .- In executive session yesterday the Senate took up the pending motion to reconsider the confirmation of Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, for the Supreme Bench, and, after debate, agreed to it. No further action was taken, and both nominatians of Strong and Bradley now stand for the Senate as if they had never been acted on. It is believed they will thus remain until the bill of the judiciary committee is acted on to rearrange the judicial circuits.

THE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS .- The House Committee on the District of Columbia this morning considered the Senate bill to renew and continue in force the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown, and decided to report favorably thereon.

The bill noticed in The Star of yesterday to pave Pennsylvania avenue and others, was laid over until the next meeting; also, the bill providing for general incorporation of railroad companies in the Distsict. The bill to amend the act in reference to enforcing mechanics. the act in reference to enforcing mechanicaliens was approved, and it was ordered that is be reported, with several amendments.

THE SEPTEMBER GOLD PANIC-The President's Letter to Secretary Boutwell .- A special despatch from Washington to the New York

despatch from Washington to the New York

Times says that "during the revelations which
followed the September gold panic, much reference was made to a letter addressed by the
President to Secretary Boutwell and left with
General Butterfield to be delivered to the Secretary on his return from Massachusetts to
Washington, about the middle of September.
That letter was alleged to have been an
endorsement of the Gould-Corbin theory of high
gold." The letter itself is the best proof of its
character, and is as follows:

New York City, Sept. 12, 1869. Hon. George
S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury—Dear
Sir. I leave here to-morrow morning for Western Pensylvania, and will not reach Washington
before the middle or last of next week. Had I
known before making my arrangements for
starting that you would be in this city early this
week, I would have remained to meet you. I
am satisfied that on your arrival you will be met
by the bulls and bears of Wall street, and
probably by merchants, too, to induce you to
sell gold or pay the November interest in advance on the one side, and to hold fast on the
other. The fact is, a desperate struggle is now
making, and each party want the Government
to help them out. I write this letter to advise
you of what I think you may expect, to put you
on your guard. I think, from the lights before
me, I would move on without change until the
present struggle is over. If you want to write
me this week, my address will be Washington,
Penn. I would like to hear your experience
with the factions, at all events, if they give you
time to write. Ne doubt you will have a better
chance to judge than I, for I have avoided
general discussions of the subject.

Yours truly,

V. S. Grant. U. S. GRANT. Yours truly,

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. This Afternoon's Proceedings.

TUESDAY, March 1. SENATE .- Mr. Wilson introduced a joint esculution for the better observance of Sunday n the Military and Naval Academies. Referred to Military Committee.
Mr. Drake introduced a bill to incorporate he Metropolitan Presbyterian Church in the

city of Washington. Referred to the Committee on District of Celumbia. Mr. Warner introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act for the better organization of the United States District Court in the State of Alabama. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Revels presented a petition from colored men of Philadelphia, asking the passage of a bill to secure to all persons equal protection of Mr. Howell made his first speech in the Senate

in support of his resolution that in every grant

in support of his resolution that in every grant of lands to rainroads a proviso shall be incorporated securing the rights of settlers to homesteads on the grants, and requiring the land to be put in market, at an early day, at a price not exceeding \$2.50 an acre. He desired a permanent policy by which the protection of the West and South last from the great evils of land monopoly would be made a feature of railroad grants as inevitable as the Wilmot proviso used to be in Territorial bills. The rapid accumulation of capital, and the powerful combinations tion of capital, and the powerful combinations of railroad corporations augmented the danger of a land monopoly in these days, and necessi-tated the imposition of restraints. While adtated the imposition of restraints. While advocating this pelicy, he would continue to favor most earnestly the granting of lands to promote the settlement and to develop the resources of the West. The wisdom and success of this policy had already been established. In the South it was perverted by slavery to build up a landed aristocracy, which still continued as a legacy of that institution, but should have perlshed with it by a division of the great landed estates of traitors. He thought the proposition of the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman,] to withhold the Western wilds from present use and occupation for the beuefit of our grand-children, was liable to the same condemnation which was visited upon the miserly hoarding of money. In view of our miserly hearding of money. In view of our rapid territorial expansion, he thought that at no distant day our descendants would come from the halls of the Montezumas, the annexed lominion of Canada, and the States of the Red River country, to take seats, perchance, in the capitol which will then tower in magnicent proportions on the western banks of the father of waters, or upon the beautiful and command of waters, or upen the beautiful and command-ing site of the city of his own residence, the city of Keokuk, overlooking three States of the Union. In conclusion, he referred to the capa-cities of the State of Iowa for development, and to her large interest in the development of States and Territories to the north and west of her. As a means of satisfying the demands of those who would reserve our wild territory for posterity, he humorously proposed a compro-mise for the benefit of the descendents of those who favored this repressive policy by which they might have perpetually possession of sev-eral hundred millions of acres of the balmy

Alaska, where, if we could credit official enc)miums .-

" Everlasting spring abides And never fading flowers." By reforming the evils in our present land grant policy, and holding on to what is goodd in it, the cemands of the country would be met. the cemands of the country would be met. the growing opposition being based upon the reckless extravagance in some of these grants, and the suspicion of corruption involving parties connected with them. The policy itself was not complained of, but its abuse. The States interested in the continuance of this policy must unite to correct these abuses, or the system itself would be sacrificed with all its benefits.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Howell was then adopted.

Mr. Osborn introduced a bill to give rank to civil engineers and assistant naval constructors in the navy. Referred to Naval Cemmittee. At 1:15 the Senate resumed the consideration of the funding bill, and Mr. Corbett submitted and advocated an amendment.

HOUSE .- On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, (Ill.,) the postal route bill was taken from the Speaker's table and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) introduced a bill to

increase the pay of grand and pettit jurors in the Circuit Courts of the United States. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Moore, (N. J.,) a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to make examination of Salem river, with a view to its improvement.

make examination of Salem river, with a view to its improvement.

A number of bills were offered, but objected to, and fine ily Mr. Brooks demanded the regular order, and the resolution extending the time for removing whisky out of bond was taken up, the question being upon Mr. Prosser's amendment to make the additional amount to be paid per proof gallon half a cent per month. The amendment was rejected, and the proposition emanating from the Ways and Means Committee to make it one cent per month was agreed to.

Mr. Washburne (Wis.) then moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was rejected.

whole subject on the table, which was rejected. Yeas, 65; nays, 104.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. Cake, (Pa.) from Committee on Accouts, in compliance with a resolution offered by Mr. Dawes in December submitted a report of the amount of money drawn from the contingent fund of the House by Chairmen of committees authorized by the present Congress to make investigation of matters submitted to them. From this statement appears that during the existence of the present Congress the Committee on Electi ns has expended \$26,416.05, Ways and Means, \$5,772.52; Foreign Affairs, \$6,807.30; Judiciary, \$3,584.08; Special Committee on Decline for American Commerce, \$2,000; committee on 9th Census, \$3,143.78. Of this amount \$26,000 has been paid, and an appropriation will be required to pay the balance. The Committee on Accounts was directed to audit the accounts of the committees, and make the Committee on Accounts was directed to audit the accounts of the committees, and make the required recommendation in the premises.

Mr. Logan. (Ill.,) from Committee on Military Affeirs, submitted a report on the case of Mr. John T. Deweese, of N. C., who is charged with selling appointments. The committee and him guilty, and that he was influenced by improper motives, and recommend the adoption of a resolution that Mr. Deweese's conduct shows him to be unworthy of a seat in Congress and unworthy to be a representative of the people. The testimony is reported also. First is the testimony of Mrs. W. H. Bean, who resides at the United States Hotel, in this city, and whose son was appointed to the Naval Academy by Deweese. The appointment was procured by Capt. Coombs, a mutual friend of Deweese and young Bean, and the sum of \$500 was subsequently paid by Frunk D. Bean, a brother of the boy appointed. Deweese received this money, but subsequently, and after sequently paid by Frunk D. Bean, a brother of the boy appointed. Deweese received this money, but subsequently, and after this investigation was commenced, he returned the money to young Bean. The statement of Deweese himself to the committee was read. He admits having appointed young Bean, but says, if guilty of a wrong or a crime, he was innocently guilty, and supposed he was only doing what others had done before him. He made the appointment at the suggestson of Captain Coombs, who was his triend and had done him many favors in times past. He says he was him many favors in times past. He says he was offered \$1,000 for the appointment, but declined it, and returned the \$500 which was handed him by young Beau.

The question was then taken, and the resolution reported by the committee in Mr. Deweese's
case was adopted unanimously.

so The Paris correspondent of an English journal gives hope that the reign of hideousness has well-nick come to an end, and the fashion of woman's dress is to be simpler hereafter. Madame Ollivier's high-bodied white muslin ball dress has made a mark in the world of fashion. Simplicity and short skirts are much more prevalent than they were last winter.

**Adolphe Belat, a Parisian writer, is making a "thrilling romance" out of the Byron scandal. "The State of Man in Hell," is the tempting title of a lecture by a Canadian clergyman.

A gentleman in Alleghany, Penn., broke his arm on Saturday night in pulling off his boot. 87 Philadelphia has a "Day Nursery," where on an average 23 children per week are taken care of and fed while their mothers go out to

laid a train of powder through the kitchen, and then fired it, "just to scare ma." He hasn't been able to six down with any comfort since. We will give a recipe for curing the tooth-ache. Bind a roasted onion on the pulse at the wrist, and it will knock the spots out of the able-bodiedest toothache in a short meter. Tunder a fair reading of the woman's suf-frage statue in Wyoming Territory it is said that colored women have the right to vote, while, under the existing laws of the Territory, colored men have not.

Bruised peach-leaves are said to be an excellent application for wounds. In some cases, where lock-jaw was apprehended, they have cured as if by magic.

THE WORLD OF FASHION THE STYLES FOR MARCH.

Gnyeties of the Season—Grand Toi-lettes and Where they Come From— Seasonable Suggestions—Grief at a Discount—Fashions Upon the Road— Useful Hints.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.] NEW YORK, Feb. 1870 .- The weather for the ast two months has been so much that of a prolonged fall, er a precocious spring, that we hardly know for what to prepare next. Theoactically, it will be time very soon to throw off our heavy cloaks and furs; practically, we have our heavy cloaks and furs; practically, we have had, since December, no occasion for them.

Wise people predict a rough March, a cold April and a chilled and tearful May, to pay for all this sunshine and fair weather in the two "bardest" months of the year, but I am very much in hopes that it is only the Gulfstream trying to make amends for its stormy vagaries during two recent summers, and that we may escape without a winter of any consequence this season altogether. season altogether.

GAYETIES OF THE SEASON. The Prince brought a little flurry of festivity,

and there have been many large balls, at which the toilettes were magnificent, but socially there has been much less gayety than formerly.

The truth, is, there are so many more ways of spending money than formerly that people are growing niggardly of hospitality. The hows and wherefores of ours absorb nine-tenths of the women, business and politics the men.

The modern styles of dress for women are beautiful—there is no denying that—but they are tast becoming a nuisance to those who have anything to do but study them. A plain, simple dress of rich silk or satin, which would formerly have have been elegant enough for the most fas-tidious lady, is put quite out of sight by the numerous and bewildering features of an elab-orate ball-room or dinner toilette.

There is not only the dress, but the overskirt, and the panier, and the sash, and the
drapery about the shoulders, and the wonderful
chignen, and the trained underskirts, tucked and
ruffled, and the ornaments, and the antique
sleeves and boddices, and, added to all, falls
and flounces of most rare and dainty lace.

Where does it all come from? Heaven knows;
but such toilettes are universal at every ball
and large entertainment, and, in addition to
them, there are such trifles as gloves, shoes, a
carriage, bouget, supper, and sometimes tendollar tickets to be provided for.

It is easy to think at a discance, that one will
be independent, and wear the plain dress, with-

be independent, and wear the plain dress, with-out the accessories, but it is extremely difficult to fight it out on that line—you are with people but not of them, you feel a century behind the age, you wished you had stayed at home, and determine franctically, to get a new dress a new over-skirt, a new sash, a large panier, and an enormous chignon, before you venture out again.

It is all the worse because the modern "Jenkins" makes dreadful record of everything everybody has on. Imagine such an ordeal for the economical lady who has only one or two "grande" toilettes, she absolutely dreads to go anywhere, for fear of seeing herself put down again for the same "green silk and lace overdress." She could almost kiss Jenkins for making a mistake on one occasion, and calling it "lavender."

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEW YORK. This is undergoing a complete revolution in consequence of the change in the habits and manner of living. Only the rich can afford to inhabit houses, and receive their friends in them, the larger number, in the absence of the sensible French system of "flats," either board, or take boarders to make an addition to the income or help ray the rent. This crushes out individual freedom, restricts hospitality, and renders living more gregarious, but much less

friendly and social.

We can have no improvement until women change the fashion of their dress, remodel their housekeeping, and put it upon a civilized American, instead of a raw Hibernian, footing. EVIDENCES OF SPRING. The stores are fresh and bright with the usual variety of spring materials, the most of them

clearly resuscitated, however, from last year. and offering little in novelty or beauty. As the exceptions, however, must be mentioned some lovely satins in light shades, Nile green, pale salmon, peach-blossom, and the like, picked out with the needle and by hand in the most beautiful, shaded velvet designs. The time and patience required for such work make it seem almost incredible that it could ever have een performed in this way.

There is also a new style of Chambery gauze, striped with satin, (narrow stripes,) upon which small velvet flowers are raised in the same way These dresses, both satin and Chambery gauze, were made in Lyons for a house in this city, and cannot be duplicated even in Paris—there is only one dress pattern of each color and design. The price of the satin is \$150, the dress of Cham-

The price of the satin is \$150, the dress of Chambery gauze \$65, which is moderate, considering their beauty and rarity.

Pure mohairs and falpacas are about as servicable as any fabrics for early spring suits, but there is a growing tendency in favor of the fine cashmere cloths, which are so much worn abroad. Some of the prettiest of the new spring suits are made with a silk skirt, walking length, and cashmere overskirt and mantelet or sallor jacket. The skirt is trimmed with ruffles or single pleating, headed with velvet, the overskirt and pleating, headed with velvet, the overskirt and mantelet with fringe of the same shade headed by crosscut bands of the silk, piped on the edge. The mantelet is confined back and front with a silk sash, short, wide and bunchy, generally consisting of a square bow, three wide pendent loops two ends.

loops, two ends.

The new "satin" cloth is a twilled fabric, which looks something like cashmere; it is firmer, however, has more "body" and is a trifle more costly, but not more so than very fine cash-

Cashmere and satin cloth are newer and sefter, and altogether more distinguished than the serges and crepe Eugenies, which, however, are still employed for suits by persons who admire stiffer and more wiry fabrics. The tendency however is to wolf and flexible metricle. admire stiffer and more wiry fabrics. The tendency, however, is to soft and flexible materials to those textures which form drapery rather than stand out in hard and unvielding out lines. Prices in standard goods have not declined at all since last season. For a few weeks, during the period of "taking stock," as it is called, some articles and some styles undesirable to carry over till another season, might have been bought low; but the opening of spring business has brought them up to recent figures.

It is of much less importance to buy goods cheap, however, than to buy them of best quality, and it is a matter for congratulation that some fabrics have achieved a name and reputation, which serves both to identify them and as a guarantee of their excellence. The and as a guarantee of their excellence. The Buffalo brand of alpacca is one of these, and the new "beaver" brand, of pure black mohair, is another. This cast has a finish equal to silk, is another. This cast has a finish equal to silk, and is warranted to retain its color.

Ladies should be very careful to learn the trade-mark and distinctive appearance of certain kinds of goods, as they are so exceedingly liable, otherwise. to be cheated by ignorant or unscrupulous dealers. The other day a lady at the West sent the writer a sample of French poplin which she had purchased for "Irish" poplin. The difference in the cost of French and Irish poplin in New York is \$1.25 per yard. The lady had paid half a dollar less per yard than the regular price of Irish poplin, which is \$2.72, and thought she had got a bargain. She had simply been cheated to the tune of 75 cents per yard on her goods.

Another lady sent a sample of imitation lace, which she had purchased for Honiton at \$3 per yard. Had she known the fact that there is no longer any such thing as Honiton lace in the

market, that it is not manufactured, excepting as an excellent imitation, she would probably have saved her money. GRIEF UPON THE PROMENADE.

The change that has taken place with regard to mourning is quite remarkable. Much less attention is paid to it than formerly, and of attention is paid to it than formerly, and of those who appear to adhere to the old traditions very many simply prepare a black suit for the street, and consult their convenience at home.

This growing tendency to disregard an old and long cherished custom, is due partly, no doubt, to the sensible, practical spirit of the age, but it has been greatly aided by the modern fashion, which has introduced black toilettes on ordinary occasions. There is nothing distinctive now about a mourning dress, except the crape. Such a thing as a "widow's" cap is never seen, and even the long wells have had to succumb to the exigencies of a bonnet too small to hold them. Young widows wear their hair without ornament; elderly ladies adopt a small famehon, or Marie Antoinette cap, composed of white lisse, with lappets, and Bossettes of the material, as a conflure.

The numerous walking suits of black alpaca.

The numerous walking suits of black alpaca, cashmere, serge, silk and other fabrics, have left nothing to mourners but the time-honored bombaxine, which has been superceded by other and more durable materials, and is not now in demand by persons in mourning or out of it.

There are some persons, however, who would prefer to abote nothing of the severity with which women formerly made outward show of their grief. They still make themselves as wretched as possible under thick crape and dull

The property made outward show of their grief. They still make themselves as wretched as possible under thick crape and dull

The property is a canaly bleds:

CANABY BIRDS: CANABY BIRDS:

A large importation of fine FRENCH

pirit of innovation, which considers nothing sacred, and to some extent they are right. It is pretty evident that the ancient customs and traditions are not disregarded from any greater code of truth, or honesty, or simplicity, than was possessed by our ancestors, but because our modern railroad existence rides right over old isndmarks, and, under the name of utility and isndmarks, and, under the name of utility and progress, crushes out the flowers of sentiment and affection that formerly grew and flourished by the wayside. Sentiment! bah! The world has been nauscated with an affectation of it. Naturally they fly now to the other extreme, and will none of it.

RIDING GEAR.

In anticipation of weather and roads that will admit of horseback riding, ladies are beginning to inquire concerning the latest in hats and

habits.

The style for habits is a small, close-fitting basque, buttoned nearly to the throat, and finished either as a postillion, or with small lappels, as a coat; long plain gored skirt, laid in a double large bow pleat at the back, and caught up at the sides over a grey cashmere petticoat, braided with black. The sleeves are closely shaped to the arm, the linen cuffr fastened with large malachite buttons, the dog-skin gloves completed by a small cuff, which springs out slightly over the wrist and fastens with a patent completed by a small cull, which springs out slightly over the wrist and fastens with a patent

The most fashionable material just now is "satin cloth," but melton cloth is also very much worn, and is more serviceable, especially for country use. Very little trimming is allowed. The most distinguished habits are olive green or marine blue in color, and they are simply and plainly bound, tailor fashion, with thick black silk galloon, well pressed down. Buttons are small, and either black, or covered with the material.

The ladies "high beaver" is decidedly the vogue in hats; the crown is not very high, howcomingly. A gauze veil is always twisted round it, the ends floating at the back. There is a variety of styles in felt, but they sink into insignificance before the more stately presence of

White pique and linen suits promise to be more in vogue than ever this season. The former are trimmed with white marseilles braid and "Ham-

burgh" ruffling, the latter with unbleached Irish guipure and black velvet.

A very good method to save trouble is to mount black velvet upon stiff net in round or square loops and bows, so that they can be transferred readily from one dress to another, or taken

off for convenience of washing.

Hamburgh ruttling consists of bands in handsome and durable German embroidery, which last almost as long as pique, and is not expensive. It trims children's gored pique suits admirably, and is used largely tor ladies' suits, and dresses also.

Gabrielles for little children, boys and girls, in linen and pique, are universal. They are a prominent feature of all the furnishing establishments.

lishments.
Flat, single pleating, popularly called "kilt" pleating, has taken the place of ruffles to some extent, in the making up of alpacas, mahairs, and spring woolen fabrics. The pleating is sometimes put on the lower skirt to the depth of half a yard, and the upper skirt cut out in large leaves, also covered with pleats above it. But this style, though effective, because it is novel, is not desirable. It makes the suit too heavy for comfort, takes a great deal of material, and

is not desirable. It makes the suit too heavy for comfort, takes a great deal of material, and supplies unlimited corners for the accumulation of dust. It will do for those who have many changes, but not for the little woman who wants her "suit" for every occasion.

Plain, high silk dresses are made very dressy by over-skirts of white organdie muslin, to which bretelles are added. Well cut, and trimmed with three ruffics, they can be bought for fifteen dollars ready made. Made at home they cost six dollars. Muslin of a finer quality than those ready made and some left over, a full sash, and shoulder knots the color of the dress, complete the toilette. ress, complete the toilette.
The combination of black and white is more

distingue than ever. It is almost the only con trast that is permitted, the finest toilettes show ing a remarkable uniformity, or only the differing a remarkable uniformity, or only the difference of certain shades of the same color. The prettiest white muslin dresses and overskirts are trimmed with ruffles edged with black velvet, and Vallenciennes lace, and the richest black silk toilettes obtain a new and striking effect from over-skirts of white crape, or white satin, bordered with rich crimped fringe, and single plaitings of the same material laid flat upon the trained skirts.

With the present style of dress a black or

With the present style of dress, a black or white lace shawl is so useful as to be almost indispensable. It may be worn as an over-skirt to an evening dress, or looped high upon the shoul-ders, and caught down at the back, with the sash as a fichre tunique. It can be arranged gracefully over a plain dress for the house, or stylishly over a pretty one for the street. Fortunately, also, the fine Hansa fabric, effective as it is, is inexpensive enough for a limited purse, and suffers no injury from any amount of

crushing.

All sorts of vagaries are exhibited in collars worn with high dresses. Some are shaped like a yoke, square back and front. Some are deeply pointed, Spanish style, but nearly all are important to the open square, and V shaped mensely large. The open squars, and V shaped bodies are generally outlined with a ruff, or more becomingly trimmed with ruchings and finished with a ruffle of Valenciennes lace Linen cuffs and collars, for every day wear,

were too cheap and durable to suit the dealers in those commodities, so they have ordained linen, edged with imitation Valenciennes lace, which costs thrice as much, lasts half as long, and is not half as lady-like. We advise ladies to stick to the plain linen.

Accounts were published last spring of the drowning of a child of Uriah Holler of Baker, Ind., while "playing baptize." The step-mother of the child recently confessed on her death bed that she took the child's life.

27 John J. Coe the wealthy St. Louisian who died, the other day, left \$3,000,000 and no will. He was averse to will making and believed that the law disposed of property with more justice and created less jealousy and dissatisfaction. being again under discussion in Packard's monthly, the New York Times says there is at least one man in that city who knows every incident of the abduction and subsequent fate of that individual.

Breckinridge married a girl whom he saw jump over a rail-ience with a pail on her head, all the girls in Orange County, New York, are said to spend their time in watching the road; and whenever they see a carriage approaching with a man in it, they seize their pails and go for a fence.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN IMMENSE SPRING STOCK. STRASBURGER BROS.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

906 SEVENTH STREET. Old number 373, between I and K

245 F STREET, Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

RT REPOSITORY,

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS. PHOTOGRAPHS, CHROMOS, &c., ROGER'S GROUPS OF CULPTURE. ARTISTS' MATERIALS. STATUETTES, &c., &c.,

CORD AND TASSELS, &c., &c. ELVET PASSE PARTOUTS, PARLOR BRACKETS, &c HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WM. BRADLET & SOME, STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUP. Between 18th and 18th ste., west, We shington, D. C., MANUFACTURERS OF MONU MEETS, MAN-TLES, &c. IMPORTERS OF MON JMENTAL FIGURE Marble for BUILD ING PURPOSES, at the Low-

CHILL GEN'S CARRIAGES.

dast received, a large assortment of the latest style and finest finished CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, at prices lower than they can be obtained elsewhere at CHB. RUPPERT'S Fancy Basar, No. 522 (old No.) 7th et., near B. CSTABLISHED 1844.

ANDREW J. JOYCE & CO.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
477 and 479 Fourteenth street.
REPAIRING in all its branches.
All Carriages left for Repairs, Eurage or Commission are insured.
Agents for Brewster & Co., (of Broome street,) Pitth svenue, E-w Tork